THE

American Apollo,

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Containing Eſſays, Moral, Political and Poetical, and the daily Occurrences in the Natural, Civil and Commercial World.

FILIAL AFFECTION *of a young* BEAR.

From Bartram's Travels.

I AM ſenſible that the general opinion of philoſophers has diſtinguiſhed the moral ſyſtem of the brute creation from that of mankind, by an epithet which implies a mere mechanical impulſe, which leads and impels them to neceſſary actions, without any premeditated deſign or contrivance; this we term inſtinct, which faculty we ſuppoſe to be inferior to reaſon in man.

Their parental and filial affections ſeem to be as ardent, their ſenſibility and attachment as active and faithful, as thoſe obſerved to be in human nature.

When travelling on the eaſt coaſt of the iſthmus of Florida, aſcending the ſouth of the Muſquitoe river, in a canoe, we obſerved numbers of deer and bears near the banks; my hunter, who was an excellent marksman, ſaid that he would ſhoot one of them, for the ſake of the ſkin and oil; for we had plenty and variety of proviſions in our bark. We accordingly on ſight of two of them, planned our approaches, as artfully as poſſible; finding ourſelves near enough, the hunter fired, and laid the largeſt dead on the ſpot, where ſhe ſtood, when preſently the other, not ſeeming the leaſt moved, at the report of our piece, approached the dead body, ſmelled and pawed it, and appeared in agony, fell to weeping and looking upwards, then towards us, and cried out like a child. Whilſt our boat approached very near, the hunter was loading his rifle in order to ſhoot the ſurvivor which was a young cub, and the ſlain ſuppoſed to be the dam; the continual cries of this afflicted child, bereft of its parent, affected me very ſenſibly. I was moved with compaſſion, and charged myſelf as if acceſſary to what now appeared to be a cruel murder, and endeavoured to prevail on the hunter to ſave its life; but to no effect! for by habit he had become inſenſible to compaſſion towards the brute creation. Being now within a few yards of the harmleſs devoted victim, he fired, and laid it dead, upon the body of the dam.

A Receipt to deſtroy Worms in PEACH TREES.

THE deſtruction of Peach Trees in many parts of the country, is found to proceed from a worm, which eat between the bark and the wood. The ſituation of the animal is never more than two inches below, or five inches

inches above the ſurface of the earth. The wound which they make cauſes a conſtant bleeding of the gummy juices of the tree, which thus dies for want of nouriſhment. They may be carefully dug out with the point of a pen-knife; but as this is a troubleſome operation, on account of their number, the preferable method is to anoint the part of the tree liable to be injured, three or four times in the courſe of the ſummer with the following unguent.

R. Two pounds of Hogs Lard or fat, one quarter of a pound of Crude Mercury, grind them for ſome hours in an iron mortar, until thoroughly mixed. The above quantity will be ſufficient to preſerve a great number of trees.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

VIENNA, Nov. 30.

STATE PAPER.

"In conſequence of the orders of this court, the underſigned Envoy Extraordinary has the honour to declare officially, in the name of the king his maſter, to the Imperial miniſtry, that his Majeſty agrees with her Imperial Majeſty of Ruſſia, that his Chatholic Majeſty, is in the ſame ſentiments for the re-eſtabliſhment of the French Monarchy; that like them, the king views his moſt Chriſtian Majeſty as in a ſtate of captivity, in deſpite of the acceptation he has made: That uniting theſe principles in the conduct of the Empreſs of Ruſſia, his Majeſty has ſent the Baron de Oxenſtein to the French princes, and that he reſolved, in concert with the courts of Peterſburgh and Madrid, to act ſo as to anſwer the exigence of the caſe, reſpecting the Royal Houſe, and the kingdom of France.

(Signed) LE BARON DE NOLEKEN."

LONDON, Dec. 26.

The King of Poland has juſt been exerciſing ſome charity himſelf, and encouraging others to do ſo. From his own ſcanty income he has appropriated 10,000 ducats for the poor during the winter; and to the young Count Krakizky, who gave them 1500, he has given a white ribband. It ſhould ſeem, that this monarch is extraordinary enough to aim at no other dignity than that which reſults from goodneſs!

The arrival of Le Citoyen, Capt. Le Rovier, in France from Pondicherry, does not appear to have brought any freſh news. The Bombay army we muſt ſtill be in anxiety about, as news from that quarter where it is, cannot be expected but by direct intelligence from the commander.

LEAGUE AGAINST FRANCE.

A combination of different Powers in favour of a Counter Revolution, appears more obvious every day.

It was for a time difficult to conjecture, whether Ruſſia, whoſe ſituation is ſo far from France, had any oſtenſible foundation for meddling in the affairs of that kingdom; but advices from Ratiſbon explain it. The Elector of Treves has noticed to the Diet, that, in conſequence of the preſent ſituation of France, he has demanded the ſupport and protection of Ruſſia: And he deſires that the other Princes and States of the Empire, expoſed to the ſame danger, will follow his example. It is to this circumſtance they aſcribe the return of Baron d'Aſſebourg, Miniſter of the Empreſs of Ruſſia, who arrived at Ratiſbon the 13th November, from his eſtate near Halberſtadt.

On

On the 16th following, he visited all the other Ministers without any previous notice; and better to sound the intervention of the court of Petersburgh, they claim its guarantee of the treaty of Tesschen, in consequence of that of Westphalia being concluded therein verbatim; from whence they draw this conclusion, that the gaurantee of the one necessarily guarantees the other in all its articles and parts. If this reasoning is just, it must follow that Sweden, guarantee to the peace of Westphalia, has a more direct and just title to support the maintenance of the stipulations in it; and that it is less surprising at Sweden taking a part than Russia, who was first to send a public Minister to the fugitive Princes at Worms and Coblentz.

Baron d'Oxenstiern, the Swedish Minister to the Diet, instead of proceeding to Lisbon in that quality as first ordered, on the 8th inst. on the arrival of a courier from Stockholm, left Ratisbon to proceed to Coblentz, in order to fulfil a secret commission with the Brothers of the King of the French, and with orders, to act in concert with Count Romanzow, the Russian Minister.

The minister to the Elector of Mayence has also notified to the Diet of Ratisbon, and to the Ministers of the other Princes in the circle of the Lower Rhine, "That his Electoral Highness was ready to concur in the execution of the project which the Elector Palatine proposed some time ago, of considerably augmenting the duties on the importation of French merchandise, as reprisals for the French having transferred their barriers quite to the frontiers."

The diametrically opposite conduct of the Princes of the Empire to that of their Chief, seems so evidently designed to provoke hostilities on the part of France that it cannot be regarded but as an aggression. On this footing the King of the French has thanked the Emperor for his care in removing all the disquietudes from the Belgic Provinces, and requested him to use his good offices and authority interposing in the empire, that the laws and treaties which guarantee the general peace and tranquillity may be observed.

Independent of this step, he has applied directly to the Elector of Treves, to cause all hostile preperations of the emigrants to cease, and carefully prevent them in future. The same request has also been made to the Prince, Bishop of Worms; and therefore, if a war takes place, the King of the French cannot be reproached for not having used his endeavours to prevent it.

Peter Pindar, whose *Nag* is by no means unpleasant when confined to proper subjects, thus hapily hits off the present situation of our Gallic neighbours:

Brimstone and Sin are downright out of fashion,
France is quite alter'd—now a *thinking* nation;
No more of penitential tears and groans!
Philosophy has crack'd Religion's bones!

Congress of the United States.

HOUSE of REPRESENTATIVES.

Wednesday, March 7.

A bill for reducing the rates of postage on newspapers, was read a second time, and referred to a committee of the whole house, on Friday next.

Mr.

Mr. Page, from the committee appointed, reported a bill, to enable John Churchman to profecute certain obfervations for the difcovery of the variation of the Magnetic Needle; and alfo a bill encreafing the penalties for copying charts, maps, &c.—which were read a firft time.

Mr. Vining prefented a memorial, figned with the names of near fixty refpectable merchants of this city in oppofition to the memorials lately prefented from the merchants of New-York and Philadelphia, who trade to India and China.—Referred, as the two laft mentioned, to the committee of the whole on the ftate of the Union.

The Houfe took up the amendments, propofed by the Senate, to the "bill for the relief of certain widows, orphans, invalids, and other perfons," and after having confidered the fame, agreed to fome, and difagreed to others.

A refolution, fome time fince laid on the table, was then called up—viz.

"Refolved, That the Secretary of the Treafury be directed to report to the Houfe the *Ways and Means*, by which, in his opinion, the additional fums neceffary for the public fervice ought to be raifed."

This refolution gave rife to a warm and animated debate, which continued to a late hour, when the Houfe, without taking the queftion, adjourned.

THURSDAY, March 8.

A bill to enable John Churchman to profecute a voyage of difcovery towards the North Pole, was read the fecond time, and made the order of the day for Monday next.

A report on the memorial of the Ohio Company of Affociates was read. The fubftance of which is, that it would be inexpedient to exact a fpecific compliance with the original contract; that the fum paid by the contractors, is about the price contemplated by government in future fales of the Weftern Territory; that it would be expedient to relinquifh the balance that remains due, &c. This report was referred to a committee of the whole on Tuefday next.

A memorial was read from Henry Laurens, and referred to Mr. W. Smith, Mr. White and Mr. Clark.

The refolution reported by a felect committee, That the Secretary of the Treafury be directed to report his opinion to the Houfe, on the beft mode of raifing thofe aditional fupplies which the public fervice may require for the current year, was further dicuffed; after debating the fubject till 3 o'clock, Mr. Vining called for the Ayes and Noes, which were Ayes 31. Noes 27. Adjourned.

FRIDAY, March 9.

A meffage was received from the Prefident of the United States by Mr. Secretary Lear; communicating the copy of a ftatement of the expenditure of public monies purfuant to the act providing the means of intercourfe between the United States and foreign nations: This ftatement was read and laid on the table.

In committee of the whole on the bill declaring the affent of Congrefs to certain acts of the States of Maryland, Georgia, and Rhode-Ifland and Providence Plantations, which impofe a fmall duty on tonnage for the purpofe of clearing obftructions in the navigation of thofe States. Mr. W. Smith in the Chair.

A motion was made by Mr. Giles to ftrike out the firft clauſe which declares the aſſent of Congreſs to the law of Maryland; after ſome debate

bate in which the motion was supported by Mr. Giles, Mr. Goodhue and Mr. Gerry; and opposed by Mr. Seney, Mr. Sterrett, Mr. Murray, Mr. Ames, Mr. White, Mr. Niles, Mr. Wadsworth and Mr. Fitzsimons. The motion was put, and negatived; the committee proceeded through the other sections, and then reported the bill without amendment.

The blank for the continuance of the act was filled with three years—and then it was ordered that the bill be engrossed for a third reading.

The House took into consideration the report of the committee of the whole on the petition of Catharine Green.

A lengthy debate ensued, which continued till a quarter after three o'clock: and the House adjourned without a decision.

SATURDAY, March 10.

The House proceeded to the consideration of the message received from the President of the United States on Monday last, with the translation of the letter from the King of France, announcing to the United States his acceptance of the New Constitution; whereupon, the following resolution was moved, viz.

"Resolved, That this House hath received, with sentiments of high satisfaction, the notification of the King of the French, of his acceptance of the Constitution presented to him in the name of the nation; and that the President of the United States be requested, in his answer to the said notification, to express the sincere participation of the House, in the interests of the French nation, on this great and important event; and their wish, that the wisdom and magnanimity displayed in the formation and acceptance of the Constitution, may be rewarded by the most perfect attainment of its object, the permanent happiness of so great a people."

A motion, made for the commitment of this resolution, passed in the negative; yeas, 17; nays, 35.

A debate of considerable length, and of a very interesting nature, then took place on the adoption of the resolution; after which a division of the question being called for, the House agreed to the first part, as far as the words "*important event*" inclusive. Yeas, 50; nays, 2.

The question was then taken on the remaining part of the resolution, and also passed in the affirmative, Yers, 36; nays, 16.

A committee of five Members was appointed to wait on the President of the United States with the said resolution. Adjourned.

TUESDAY, March 13.

Mr. Tucker, from the committee appointed to wait on the President of the United States, with the resolution entered into by the House on Saturday last, respecting the letter from the French King; informed the House, that the committee had, according to order, acquitted themselves of that duty.

WEDNESDAY, March 14.

The order of the day being called for, on the contested Georgia Election.

A motion of General Jackson's, "That the decision of the Senate of the state of Georgia, on the impeachment of Judge Osborne, so far at it respects the Camden return for a member to represent the state of Georgia, on the 3d day of January 1791, be received as evidence in the present trial of that election, to establish the corruption of Judge Osborne," was the subject of a lengthy debate, in which the extent of the right of the

House

Houſe to judge in all caſes of conteſted elections, was fully diſcuſſed; and the interference on the part of the Senate of Georgia, was conſtrued into an invaſion of the privileges of the Houſe.

THURSDAY, March 15.

Purſuant to the order of the day the Houſe proceeded to the trial of the conteſted Georgia Election.

Mr. Lewis, counſel for the ſitting member, ſpoke in reply to the evidence adduced by the petitioner.

General Jackſon then roſe, and addreſſed the Houſe in an elegant and animated ſpeech, at the concluſion of which a loud peal of applauſe ſuddenly rang from the gallery: Whereupon, ſome *Honorable* Members called to have the gallery cleared. Several gentlemen however having oppoſed the motion, the audience were *permitted* to remain.

AMERICAN INTELLIGENCE.

KINGSTON, *(Jamaica)* Dec. 24.

On Saturday evening laſt, between the hours of 10 and 12 o'clock, a ſmart ſhock of an earthquake was felt in this town, Montego-bay and Falmouth.

PHILADELPHIA, March 14.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman, dated Poſt-Vincennes, January 4th, 1792, to his friend in Montgomery county, Pennſylvania.

"When we entered the Ouabache river it was full of floating ice, Major Hamtramack, with whom I came, had about 50 men; we had 170 miles to aſcend the river in this ſituation, and we had but ten days proviſion. About 200 Pyankeſhaw Indians, who had heard of the defeat of the army, and that their priſoners were hanged at Fort-Waſhington, fell in with us: we happened fortunately to have two Indians with us who had been up to Fort-Waſhington to ſee their friends, who were taken by General Scott and General Wilkinſon; theſe two informed their brethren, that their priſoners had not been hanged, as has been told them, but were well treated, this pleaſed them. But ſtill we apprehended they might wiſh to take ſome priſoners, which they could offer in exchange for their wives and children, and there were *three* or *four* of them to *one* of us. To account for it, I cannot, but the fact is, they were very kind to us, gave us plenty of freſh meat, and all the aſſiſtance they could in coming up. God grant they may always continue in this diſpoſition.

A number of patriotic gentlemen in Albany, have ſubſcribed conſiderable ſums of money, for the purpoſe of promoting the progreſs and improvement of the *manufacturing of Maple Sugar*, particularly the graining of it; ſo that it may be brought to market in a merchantable ſtate. The monies which have been ſubſcribed, are to be diſtributed as premiums, in the following manner. For the largeſt quantity, not leſs than 600 weight, 75 dollars; 400 weight, 50 dollars; 200 weight, 25 dollars. The ſugar to be of the beſt quality, and grained; to be exhibited on or before the 1ſt of July.

By accounts from Savannah it appears that General BOWLES has taken a ſmall fort belonging to the Spaniards, in conſequence of which, the Governor of Eaſt Florida has offered a reward of two thouſand dollars for his head

Wedneſday laſt 47 Chiefs and Warriors of the Seneca Nation of Indians arrived in this city from the Northward. They landed at Market-ſtreet wharf,

wharf, from whence they were eſcorted by a detachment of Light-Infantry to Oeller's Hotel, ſaluted by a diſcharge of cannon, and received by the Governor of the State.

We do not underſtand the object of the viſit, but have been told that they come with an offer of their ſervices in the war between the United States and the Southern Tribes of Savages.

The quarter-maſter, Iſaac Craig, at Pittſburg, is about contracting for a number of large flats, known by the name of Kentucky boats. From this it would ſeem, that government do not intend to take the route of Preſq' Iſle, on the next march of the troops againſt the hoſtile Indians.

Accounts from Frederickſburg inform that Gen. Wilkinſon had been appointed to the command of the ſecond United States regiment, at whoſe inſtance a ſergeant and four men were ſent to reconnoitre the ſcene of Gen. St. Clair's defeat. The bodies were found naked and ſcalped. Gen. Butler's corpſe however, could not be found. No battle had taken place, as lately reported by ſome idler, between Gen. Scott and the Indians.

BOSTON, *Friday*, MARCH 30, 1792.

TOWN POLICE.

On Tueſday laſt the report of the committee on the *By-laws* was read in Town-meeting and referred to May meeting; and the report is to be printed for the conſideration of the inhabitants.

We learn from New-York that ſeveral of the principal ſpeculating characters in that city have failed for conſiderable ſums.

We learn from Philadelphia that the Secretary of the Treaſury has directed all the Collectors of the Revenue to receive no other notes but thoſe of the Bank of the United States, and to pay all the monies they may receive into that Bank and its branches. Meaſures are alſo taken to make that inſtitution and its dependencies the depoſitory for all the public monies, and the channel through which they are to flow in all payments from the public, for the intereſt of the debt, ſalaries to officers, &c. which will add immenſely to the ſpecie capital of the Bank, as the public money will lie frequently uncalled for, a conſiderable time, while the arrangement will afford a convenience to the government, and to its creditors. The Secretary has likewiſe ſubſcribed for the five thouſand ſhares allotted to the government.

Extract of a letter from Aux-Cayes, dated Feb. 11.

"The 21ſt of January while I lay at Jacmel, the Garriſon was attacked by thirteen thouſand Mulattoes and Negroes, in the moſt undaunted manner, at four o'clock in the afternoon, the fort and town were ſurrounded, ſo that no perſon could get in or out; in half an hour after they began the attack from their artillery, in a few minntes after they boldly marched up to the fort within piſtol ſhot, and continued the fight till half after five o'clock the next morning, only at times retreating from the fort to the town, to *burn* their dead, and thoſe that were dangerouſly wounded; they retreated in great diſorder, and muſt have loſt a number of men, the garriſon had eleven hundred and fifty men only, to ſupport the attack, four hundred of which were Negroes that are faithful to their owners. It has never yet tranſpired from either party what number of men were killed."

SHIP

SHIP NEWS.

Arrived at Portſmouth the ſchooner Jane, Capt. York, in 25 days from Port-au-Prince, he informs that the mulattoes and blacks would make peace with the whites; that the whites will not unleſs they give up all the white people they have with them, which they ſtigmatize as rebels, and could they once lay hands on them, they would be treated as ſuch, this the Negroes refuſe. Capt. York further informs, that there was no fighting when he left the Cape.

Capt. York, happy in being poſſeſſed with the powers of ſympathy, and touched with the tender feelings of the humane heart, has brought home the remains of Mr. Perkins, one of his people, who died the 14th inſt. after a lingering ſickneſs. ☞ How different a conduct is this, from a late inſtance, a YOUTH only twenty leagues from Portſmouth harbour, thrown into the ſea, in eight hours after his death!!!

To Correſpondents.

☞ *Z. S.* Is received and ſhall adorn our next—a continuance of his favors will be very acceptable.——— *Theatrical boxing*—Contains neither ſenſe, wit or humour.

MARRIED.]—In this town, Mr. Bartholemew Carter, to Miſs Eliza Appleton—Mr. John Oſborne, to Miſs Catharine Macaulay Barber—Mr. James Dunbar to Miſs Sally Templeton.—In England, Mr. William Grace to Miſs M. Langſhaw: His father is his brother, and her mother is his ſiſter!—At Portſmouth, N. H. Capt Gilbert Horny, of Pool, in England, to Miſs Theodora Heacock, of Cork, in Ireland.—In Taunton, Mr. John Weſt, to Miſs Nabby Crocker.

DIED.]—At Somerſworth, N. H. the 19th inſt. the Rev. James Pike, A. M. Æt. 89, for many years Paſtor of the church in that place.—At Dover, N. H. Deacon Ephraim Kimball, an amiable pattern for the chriſtian, and a bright example of the peaceable and good citizen.—At Freetown, Miſs Lucy Watſon, Æt. 26, youngeſt daughter to Mr. Elkana Watſon, an amiable young lady, beloved and eſteemed by all her friends and acquaintance.

——"Yes, ſhe was gentle as the twilight breath,
"That on the fainting violet's boſom blows;
"Meekly ſhe bow'd her to the froſt of death,
"In faded ſemblance of the ſilver roſe!"

"Oft near her grave, ſad, penſive rites to pay,
"Shall the *pure angel*, Innocence, appear;
"And holy *Friendſhip* there ſhall duly ſtray,
"To bathe the circling ſod with many a tear."

—At Claremont, of the ſmall pox the natural way, the Hon. Samuel Aſhly, Eſq. one of the Judges of the Inferior Court for the county of Cheſhire.—At Portſmouth, Mrs. Elizabeth Hooper, Æt. 54.—At Plymouth, Mrs, Abigail Dillingham, Æt. 29, conſort of Mr. Branch Dillingham, of Sandwich.—In this town, Miſs Iſabella Tate, Æt. 55—Miſs Dolly Brown.

CUSTOM-HOUSE—MARCH 28, 1792.

ENTERIES.

—Snow Hope, Burroughs, Martinico—Brig Tryal, Miller, Barbadoes—Schooner Betſey, Gorham, St. Martins—Sloop Stork, Clark, Guadaloupe—Sloop Friendſhip, Ives, St. Jago,

CLEARANCES.

—Brig Ruby, Porter, London.